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TD/B/43/2
TD/B/WP/96

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

# Report of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget on its twenty-seventh session

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
from 17 to 19 June 1996

UNITED NATIONS

Distr.
GENERAL

TD/B/43/2
TD/B/WP/96
1 July 1996

Original: ENGLISH

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GE. 96-51234

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The twenty-seventh session of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 17 to 19 June 1996. In the course of the session, the Working Party held 2 plenary meetings (112th and 113th plenaries) and 5 informal meetings.

## Chapter I

### REVIEW OF THE UNCTAD PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS MEDIUM-TERM PLAN 1998-2001

(Agenda item 3)

2. For its consideration of this agenda item, the Working Party had before it the following documentation:

"Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 - Programme 9. Trade and Development" (A/51/6 (Prog.9)).

3. The **Deputy to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD**, introducing the item, said that, meeting a little over one month after UNCTAD IX and a few days before the consideration by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination of the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, the Working Party could make a major contribution to translating the results of the Conference into the programme of work of the UNCTAD secretariat and to integrating the latter into the UN-wide plan which would be put to the fifty-first session of the General Assembly.

4. The new United Nations medium-term plan was a significant departure from previous ones. It was a much more focused document, concentrating on result-oriented objectives rather than activities. This was expected to facilitate debate by intergovernmental bodies on the overall direction of the Organization, rather than on large numbers of specific outputs. Furthermore, its structure was conceived to advance the Secretary-General's goal of achieving a greater sense of unity of purpose, clearer lines of responsibility and greater managerial accountability in the operation of the Secretariat. Accordingly, the plan was predicated on a congruence between programmatic and organizational structures, so as to ensure that responsibility for the delivery or a programme and for achieving the envisaged results was clearly identified.

5. The substance of the narrative of the UNCTAD programme of the plan had been drawn from the "Midrand Declaration" and from "A Partnership for Growth and Development" (TD/377), as well as other binding policy directives of the United Nations contained in General Assembly resolutions. As these sources, in many cases, did not distinguish between objectives and activities, rewording had been necessary in order to produce a draft reflecting result-oriented objectives.

6. The "Midrand Declaration" and "A Partnership for Growth and Development" had given a new and well focused framework for the work of UNCTAD in the period ahead. While confirming UNCTAD's relevance as the focal point for dealing with trade and related issues of development, UNCTAD IX had put emphasis on the need to develop new, action-oriented common approaches to long-standing trade and development problems and related new and emerging issues. It had streamlined the scope of UNCTAD's activities over the coming period by concentrating on four areas: globalization and development; international trade in goods and services, and commodity issues; investment, enterprise development and technology; and services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency. At the same time, the Conference had decided that issues related to least developed countries, sustainable development, poverty alleviation, the empowerment of women, and economic cooperation among developing countries would constitute cross-cutting issues in UNCTAD's work. In the proposed UNCTAD plan, the substantive activities of UNCTAD had therefore been grouped into five subprogrammes, in line with the main areas of focus set out by the Conference, which in turn corresponded to the new organizational structure of the secretariat announced by the UNCTAD Secretary-General in April 1996.

7. The representative of **Canada** said that his delegation had made a number of written comments on the proposed medium-term plan available to the secretariat

and to delegations. His delegation welcomed the reduction in the number of subprogrammes in the programme on trade and development, but it felt that there had to be a greater sense of relative priorities in the plan. Also, the text of the proposed plan diverged in some important respects from what had been agreed at UNCTAD IX.

**Informal meetings**

8. The Working Party decided to pursue its consideration of this item in informal meetings.

**Action by the Working Party**

9. At its 113th (closing) plenary meeting, on 19 June 1996, the Working Party adopted a decision by which it approved a number of amendments to the proposed medium-term plan and also approved a Chairman's summary. (For the decision, the Chairman's summary and the text of the proposed medium-term plan as amended by the Working Party, see annex I.)

10. The Working Party also approved the provisional agenda for its twenty-ninth session. (For the provisional agenda, see annex II.)

**Closing statements**

11. The representative of **Norway** said that, in paragraph 107(a) of the "Partnership for Growth and Development" (TD/377), the Secretary-General of UNCTAD was invited to consult with the Working Party during the preparation of the work programme and budget from the earliest possible stage. It was therefore hoped that the Secretary-General would hold regular consultations with member States in order to increase the transparency of this process, inter alia in connection with the review of the programme budget for 1996-1997 to be carried out by the Working Party at its next session in September.

12. The representative of **Mexico** said that the next session of the Working Party would be extremely important, since the Working Party would be reviewing the programme budget for 1996-1997. It was therefore essential that the documentation for the session be made available six weeks in advance of the session, in accordance with the rules, and if that was not the case, the session would have to be postponed until such date as permitted observance of the rules.

13. The representative of **Morocco** said it was hoped that the rules concerning notification and the distribution of documentation for the Working Party's sessions would be adhered to in future in order to ensure transparency and give delegations enough time to study the documents. With regard to the constitution of the Working Party's bureau, he had strongly supported the candidature of Mr. Oberholzer for the post of Chairman of the Working Party at its present session. However, he wished to register his delegation's regret that it had not been consulted on the matter beforehand. It was essential that the constitution of the bureau be as transparent as possible.

14. The representative of **Egypt** said that his delegation wished to express its concern at the late distribution of documentation for the Working Party's session. It was also hoped that, for future sessions, documentation would be provided in good time to delegations that indicated their intention to participate in the Working Party's sessions as observers.

## Chapter II

## ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

### A. Opening of the session

15. The twenty-seventh session of the Working Party was opened on 17 June 1996 by Mr. Behzad Alipour Tehrani (Islamic Republic of Iran), Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur of the Working Party at its twenty-sixth session.

### B. Election of officers

(Agenda item 1)

16. At its 112th (opening) plenary meeting, on 17 June 1996, the Working Party elected Mr. André Oberholzer (South Africa) as its Chairman and Mr. Niels Didrich Buch (Norway) as its Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur.

### C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

(Agenda item 2)

17. Also at its 112th plenary meeting, the Working Party adopted the provisional agenda for its twenty-seventh session (TD/B/WP/95). The agenda was thus as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Review of the UNCTAD programme of the United Nations medium-term plan 1998-2001
4. Provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth session of the Working Party
5. Other business
6. Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the Trade and Development Board

### D. Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the Trade and Development Board

(Agenda item 6)

18. At its 113th (closing) plenary meeting, on 19 June 1996, the Working Party authorized the Rapporteur to prepare its report, which should consist of the texts adopted by the Working Party at its closing plenary, a brief summary of statements made in plenary, and a brief account of organizational matters.

## Annex I

### REVIEW OF THE UNCTAD PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1998-2001

**Decision adopted by the Working Party at its twenty-seventh session**

1. Having reviewed programme 9 of the proposed United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, as contained in document A/51/6 (Prog.9), the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget approved a number of amendments to the proposed plan for transmission to the appropriate authorities in New York. (For the text of the proposed plan as amended by the Working Party, see annex.)

2. In so doing, the Working Party emphasized that the final text of the medium-term plan as it related to trade and development should faithfully reflect the consensus position of the member States of UNCTAD on UNCTAD's programmes of work in the period up to UNCTAD X. It further emphasized that, for UNCTAD's work in that period, the "Midrand Declaration" and "A Partnership for Growth and Development" (TD/377) should represent the main reference in determining mandates and subprogrammes.

3. The Working Party also approved the Chairman's summary attached to the present decision.

**Chairman's summary**

1. With regard to the individual subprogrammes, the Working Party noted the mandatory reference to the division of the secretariat responsible for the implementation of each subprogramme. It also noted that the new structure of the UNCTAD secretariat had not yet been finalized. Some delegations, referring to paragraph 102 of "A Partnership for Growth and Development", felt that there needed to be a closer correspondence between subprogrammes and the intergovernmental machinery established by mandates at UNCTAD IX. For example, some delegations considered that the issues of enterprise development, competition policy and land-locked developing countries did not appear under the appropriate subprogrammes.

2. On the question of objectives, the Working Party considered that the result-oriented objectives set out in the proposed plan required the elaboration of benchmarks by the Trade and Development Board, in accordance with paragraph 107(a) of "A Partnership for Growth and Development".

3. There was agreement that least developed countries had priority in the assistance provided by UNCTAD. However, with regard to subprogramme 9.5 on the LDCs, some members, while recognizing that UNCTAD's work should be geared to the special needs of developing countries, particularly LDCs, questioned the advisability and benefit of a separate subprogramme for LDCs, given the fact that this issue was to be addressed by a Special Coordinator and treated cross-sectorally.

4. Finally, the Working Party noted the reforms undertaken regarding the programme planning process and expressed concern with respect to the late availability of the documentation and the short time available to member States to provide comments.

**Annex**

Text of Programme 9 of the proposed United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 (A/51/6 (Prog.9)), as amended by the Working Party

9.1 The mandates for the programme flow from the role and responsibilities assigned to UNCTAD by the General Assembly, the quadrennial United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies. Principal mandates are set out in General Assembly resolutions 1995 (XIX) setting up UNCTAD and 50/95 on International Trade and Development, the Cartagena Commitment of UNCTAD VIII (Cartagena, Colombia, 1992), the Programme of Action for LDCs (Paris, 1990) and, in particular, the "Midrand Declaration" and "A Partnership for Growth and Development" of UNCTAD IX (Midrand, South Africa, TD/377).

9.2 The programme will be implemented by UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/WTO (ITC). ITC's original mandate derives from General Assembly resolution 2297 (XXII) of 1968. ECOSOC resolution 1819 (LV) of 1973 affirmed ITC's role as the focal point for United Nations technical cooperation activities in trade promotion. ITC receives policy guidance from its parent bodies, UNCTAD/WTO, and general direction from the annual meeting of its Joint Advisory Group, an intergovernmental body which is open to States members of UNCTAD and WTO.

9.3 At UNCTAD IX, Governments recognized that the concept of development has evolved from a narrow focus on economic growth and capital accumulation to that of a multidimensional undertaking with the ultimate goal of bettering the human condition. To confront disparities between and within nations and the concerns relating to the integration of environment and development, a global partnership for sustainable development is called for, as no nation can achieve those aims on its own. The twin processes of globalization of production and liberalization of trade offer opportunities for all countries and enable developing countries to play a more active role in the world economy. At the same time, these processes have increased the complexity and challenges involved in interdependence, increasing the risks of instability and marginalization.

9.4 A particular challenge for the international community is the integration of developing countries into the global economy. Many of these countries, particularly in Africa, risk being left behind and marginalized in world trade, investment, commodities and capital markets. Ongoing intensive efforts are needed to help developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to benefit from the process of global trade liberalization.

9.5 UNCTAD IX has responded to the above challenges by initiating reforms designed to give new and real meaning to the partnership for development. In consequence, UNCTAD's role as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in the areas of trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development necessitates adaptation to new economic and institutional modalities created by the process of globalization, the conclusion of the Uruguay Round Agreements and the creation of WTO. The problems of least developed countries, sustainable development, poverty alleviation, the empowerment of women, and economic cooperation among developing countries will constitute cross-cutting issues of concern in all UNCTAD's work. While concentrating on its main activities and objectives, UNCTAD will pay due attention to the outcome of the global conferences on environment and development, human rights, population and development, social development, women and human settlements.

9.6 UNCTAD will carry out its mandates through analytical work, research to support policy dialogue, and technical cooperation. Its research and analytical work are meant to facilitate policy formulation within member States as they strive for development. Technical support and cooperation are provided in order to yield concrete results, with special attention being devoted to human resource development and institution-building designed to contribute better to the efforts of recipient countries to create an overall enabling environment at a policy and institutional level. In enhancing this assistance, UNCTAD will strengthen its cooperation and coordination with WTO, ITC, other international organizations and donors' agencies. In seeking to enhance the Partnership for Growth and

Development, UNCTAD will also involve civil society in order to contribute better to creating an enabling environment for the private/business sector.

9.7 For its part, ITC will complement the research, policy and normative work of its parent bodies, UNCTAD and WTO, by concentrating on operational issues related to the provision of information, product and market development, and institutional development and support services for trade promotion, export development, and international purchasing and supply management.

9.8 In line with "A Partnership for Growth and Development" adopted by Governments at UNCTAD IX, it is expected that, by the end of the plan period, the programme will have accomplished the following:

(a) enhanced the ability of developing countries to expand and diversify their trade, to meet their multilateral obligations, to understand and take advantage of their rights in the multilateral trading system and to pursue their development objectives;

(b) enhanced the ability of developing countries to attract foreign investment and develop enterprise capabilities and a technological base to strengthen their production and export capacity;

(c) increased capacities of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to reap the benefits of globalization;

(d) generated trade-supporting services in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and the countries in transition, especially for informal sectors and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises;

(e) contributed to policy formulation, in particular, creating an overall enabling environment at a policy and institutional level for developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, through technical support and cooperation;

(f) contributed to policy formulation, both at the national and international levels, in the areas addressed by the Trade and Development Board and its various commissions;

(g) increased capacities of enterprises in adapting their products and their marketing approaches in the post-Uruguay Round era;

9.9 UNCTAD will be responsible for subprogrammes 1 to 5, while ITC will be responsible for subprogrammes 6 and 7.

**Subprogramme 9.1 Globalization and Development**

9.10 The focus of the subprogramme, for which the Division on Globalization and Development Strategies is responsible, is to facilitate the process through which developing countries utilize the benefits of globalization to accelerate the attainment of the objective of sustainable development.

9.11 The objectives of the subprogramme are to:

(a) contribute to the understanding of the evolution and interaction of the elements for sustainable development in an increasingly globalizing world economy, tracking changes in those interactions and evaluating their impact on the development process, seeking new opportunities for further development resulting from globalization and liberalization, and providing policy approaches and actions to help developing countries integrate into the world economy and achieve sustainable development;

(b) examine specific development challenges regarding effective participation in international trade and investment, drawing out the lessons that may be of value to developing countries, countries in transition, and in particular the least developed countries. This examination of development challenges will integrate the important development lessons learnt about debt management problems, for which continued support is sought from the technical cooperation programme;

(c) examine successful development experiences, drawing out the lessons that may be of value to other countries, particularly the least developed, and identifying suitable options, supporting cooperation among developing countries, in partnership with contributing countries and institutions, in this regard;

(d) contribute towards the effective implementation of the New Agenda for the Development of Africa (UN-NADAF).

**Subprogramme 9.2 Investment, Enterprise Development and Technology**

9.12 The focus of this subprogramme, which will be implemented by the Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise, is on investment, enterprise development and the participation of enterprises in the global economy, and issues related to technology for development, in order to promote policy dialogue among development actors for the purpose of assessing the challenges and opportunities for enterprise development arising from the emerging economic conditions, including the post-Uruguay Round environment.

9.13 In the area of investment the objectives are to:

(a) improve general understanding of trends and changes in foreign-direct-investment (FDI) flows and related policies, the interrelationships between FDI, trade, technology and development, and issues related to transnational corporations of all sizes and their contribution to development;

(b) identify and analyze implications for development of issues relevant to a possible multilateral framework on investment, beginning with an examination and review of existing agreements, taking into account the interests of developing countries and bearing in mind the work undertaken by other organizations;

(c) familiarize Governments and the international private sector with individual countries' investment environments and policies by continuing investment policy reviews with member countries that so desire;

(d) enhance the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to improve their overall investment climate, to obtain relevant information and to formulate policies to attract, and benefit from, FDI;

(e) assist countries, at their request, in the area of accounting standards, and accounting education and related activities;

(f) promote opportunities for FDI in host countries by facilitating the exchange of experiences on investment promotion and the benefits of FDI;

(g) promote investment from developed to developing countries and among developing countries;

(h) facilitate, consistent with available resources, the holding of a pilot seminar on the mobilization of the private sector in order to encourage foreign investment flows towards the least developed countries;

(i) assist developing countries, in collaboration with WIPO and WTO, to identify opportunities to attract investment provided by the TRIPs Agreement.

9.14 In the area of enterprise development, the objectives are to:

(a) support developing countries through technical cooperation in the formulation of strategies for promoting private sector development;

(b) contribute to entrepreneurship development, including ensuring the participation of women, and to the reform of public sector enterprises through assistance to developing countries with policy issues and training activities;

(c) further the participation of developing countries' enterprises in the global economy; and examine the special problems relating to enterprise development in countries in transition;

(d) facilitate the exchange of experiences in the formulation and implementation of enterprise development strategies, including questions related to privatization, and public/private sector dialogue and cooperation;

(e) identify and analyze the specific contribution that foreign direct investment can make to indigenous enterprise development and promote ways to facilitate efficient domestic resource mobilization.

9.15 In the area of technology, the objectives are to:

(a) identify, through science, technology and innovation policy reviews with interested countries, options for national action, especially those which foster technological capability and innovation and the transfer and diffusion of technology;

(b) identify, through exchange of experiences among countries at different levels of technological development, policies to favour technological capacity-building, innovation and technology flows to developing countries;

(c) provide technical assistance in technology development, including accessing information technology, and disseminating relevant information through an information system and networking;

(d) assist developing countries, in collaboration with WIPO and WTO, to identify opportunities to attract new technologies provided by the TRIPs Agreement.

9.16 In these activities, in particular in the area of entrepreneurship, investment and enterprise development, UNCTAD will take into account the work done by other international organizations, specifically WTO, ITC, UNIDO and the World Bank Group, in order to enhance synergies, avoid duplication and coordinate related activities.

**Subprogramme 9.3 International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities**

9.17 The focus of the subprogramme is to maximize the positive impact of globalization and liberalization on sustainable development by assisting in the effective integration of developing countries, particularly the least developed as well as certain developing countries with structurally weak and vulnerable economies, including those countries which are commodity-dependent, into the international trading system. The specific interests of countries with economies in transition will also be taken into account.

9.18 The objectives of the subprogramme, which will be implemented by the International Trade and Commodities Division, consist of:

(a) enabling these countries to respond to the opportunities arising from the Uruguay Round Agreements so as to derive maximum available benefit by: analysing the impact of the Uruguay Round Agreements on development; enhancing national capacities, in terms of human resources and administrative infrastructures, to enable WTO members to adjust effectively to meet their obligations and to take advantage of their rights; assisting countries in the process of accession to WTO, including by helping them to enhance their understanding of WTO rights and obligations, as well as improving the transparency of their trade regimes; identifying impediments to trading success, including barriers to export expansion and diversification; providing a forum for examination of issues related to trade preferences, including exploring opportunities for maximizing their utilization; facilitating the understanding of the multilateral trading system by analysing, from a development perspective, issues on the international trade agenda, as identified by the Conference or the Trade and Development Board, including new and emerging issues; assisting developing countries, in collaboration with WIPO and WTO, to identify opportunities provided by the TRIPs Agreement, including for attracting investment and new technologies; contributing, as appropriate, to the work of relevant international organizations in the implementation of the Uruguay Round Final Act Decision on Measures in Favour of the Least Developed Countries by assisting the LDCs that are WTO members to take maximum advantage of the special and differential measures provided for in the Uruguay Round Agreements. Within the framework of its programme of cooperation with WTO, UNCTAD should provide analytical information relating to the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed Countries and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries;

(b) assisting developing countries to strengthen their capacities in the services sector, as well as to identify export opportunities by undertaking directly related sectoral analysis;

(c) examining issues related to competition law of particular relevance to development; continuing analytical work on restrictive business practices; assisting these countries to formulate competition policies and legislation; institution-building; focusing on Africa by holding a regional meeting, creating relevant inventories and data bases, and establishing a technical cooperation programme;

(d) promoting the integration of trade, environment and development and continuing UNCTAD's special role in this field, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/95, paragraph 27, by examining trade and environment issues, from a development perspective, in close cooperation with UNEP and WTO and as task manager for the Commission on Sustainable Development by: undertaking the work that the fourth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development proposed for UNCTAD, including in the field of competitiveness, market access, eco-labelling, multilateral environmental agreements, positive measures and trade liberalization, and sustainable development;

(e) addressing issues of particular relevance to commodity-dependent countries by: examining successful commodity diversification experiences; contributing to the transparency of commodity markets and analysing trends in commodity markets in co-ordination with international commodity bodies to supplement market information available to them from the business sector; promoting the management of commodity resources, in the context of sustainable development; continuing to assist their producers to make use of risk-limiting instruments.

**Subprogramme 9.4 Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency**

9.19 The focus of the subprogramme, which will be implemented by the Division on Services for Development and Trade Efficiency, is to assist developing countries, particularly the least developed and those in transition, in generating trade-supporting services such as customs, transportation, banking and insurance, telecommunications or business information, which are adapted to the requirements of these countries, concentrating on services addressing the needs of the informal, micro, small and medium-sized enterprise sectors.

9.20 The objectives of the subprogramme are to:

(a) enhance the capacity of interested developing countries and economies in transition to trade efficiently through such programmes as ACIS, ASYCUDA, TRAINMAR, TRAINFORTRADE and the Global Trade Point Network;

(b) consolidate the Trade Point Network; make existing Trade Points fully operational and effective; assist interested countries in establishing new Trade Points; enhance the capacity of Trade Points as information and training centres for small and medium-sized enterprises; and support formulation of national policies promoting services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency;

(c) encourage and provide appropriate assistance, upon request, to developing countries to carry out an assessment of the efficiency of their trade-supporting services and best practices in the light of the UNISTE recommendations; where parts of such an exercise can be performed by the private sector, this should be encouraged;

(d) taking into account the relationship between trade efficiency and information infrastructure, in close cooperation with ITU, assess the practical trade implications of the emerging Global Information Infrastructure (GII), and identify relevant avenues for action in this area;

(e) alleviate special development constraints relating to the high transit/transport costs of land-locked and island developing countries, and the land-locked countries of Central Asia. UNCTAD, jointly with IMO, will pursue the implementation of the Programme of Action for Small Island Developing Countries concentrating on the commercial aspects of maritime transport and its importance for the sustainable development of these countries through guidelines, studies, training and other assistance.

**Subprogramme 9.5 Least Developed Countries**

9.21 The focus of this subprogramme, which will be implemented by the Special Coordinator for the LDCs, is to prevent further marginalization of LDCs in world trade, investment, commodities and capital markets and to contribute to their integration and fuller participation in the global economy.

9.22 The objectives of the subprogramme are to:

(a) ensure the effective implementation of the Programme of Action for LDCs at the global level and monitor implementation of commitments, measures and recommendations agreed upon by the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting of the Mid-term Global Review of the Programme of Action, UNCTAD IX and the various recent global conferences;

(b) mobilize and coordinate the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the UN system in the implementation of the Programme of Action and the outcome of the Mid-term Global Review, as well as coordinate UNCTAD sectoral work on LDCs.

9.23 Further, the subprogramme will also assist small island developing countries within the framework of the Barbados Programme of Action to overcome their particular handicaps.

**Annex II**

**PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE WORKING PARTY**

1. Election of officers

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

3. Review of the UNCTAD section of the proposed United Nations programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, in the light of the outcome of the ninth session of the Conference

4. Provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Working Party

5. Other business

6. Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the Trade and Development Board.

## Annex III

### MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE [1]

1. The following States members of UNCTAD, members of the Working Party, were represented at the session:

Argentina
Bulgaria
Chile
China
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Morocco
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Poland
Russian Federation
South Africa
Switzerland
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

2. The following other States members of UNCTAD, not members of the Working Party, were represented as observers at the session:

Austria
Belarus
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Canada
Cuba
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Jamaica
Kenya
Lithuania
Malaysia
Myanmar
Netherlands
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Viet Nam
Zambia

[1] For list of participants, see TD/B/WP/INF.33.

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Printed at United Nations, Geneva
GE.96-51234–July 1996–2,645

United Nations publication